

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 17, 1887

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## SPARKS'S SCHEME

TO PUT GOVERNOR HILL FORWARD  
FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WHS himself for the Second Place—The Land Commissioner Denounces the Whole Thing—The Plan of Pennsylvania Republicans to Defeat Mr. Randall. Other Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—[Special.]—A national story was going the rounds today to the effect that Land Commissioner Sparks has been writing letters to prominent Democrats in New York, urging the nomination of Governor Hill, instead of President Cleveland, in 1888, putting himself forward as the proper man for the second place on the ticket with Governor Hill.

It was stated that some of these letters had fallen into the hands of Ed. S. Stokes, proprietor of the Hoffman house. When Mr. Stokes was asked what the letters contained, he is said to have replied that he would not have them published for a quarter of a million dollars. General Sparks was very indignant when this report reached him. He charges that it was originated by John W. MacKay and Ed. Stokes, who are partners in some western land claims, which they do not think Sparks has treated fairly. They presented a claim against the government for five hundred thousand dollars, which they say was expended by them, by order of the government, in having surveys made, and with the promise that they were to be reimbursed.

The first controller of the treasury decided that the claim of MacKay and Stokes was good, but General Sparks declared it to be fraudulent, and maintained that the land office had the authority to deal with the case. As to the statement that he has been endeavoring to undermine Mr. Cleveland in his own state, General Sparks says:

"That is a lie—an outrageous lie, and I denounce it as such."

Nevertheless there are those who believe the general thinks that his full name spread out on the next national democratic ticket would have a reassuring effect on the party. The general's full name is "Andrew Jackson Sparks." He is an old-time democrat, six feet two inches high, and a sworn enemy to civil service reform. Towards the close of the forty-second congress, of which he was a member, General Sparks made a rush at General Weaver, of Iowa, when Weaver insinuated that he had twisted the truth, and but for the intervention of half a dozen members "there would have been a personal collision between the two generals."

MORE AND ENDICOTT.

General Moore is making a stubborn stand against what he regards as the unjust interference of Secretary Endicott with the affairs of his office. He says he will not submit longer to the secretary's domineering and will either be surgeon general or resign. If Dr. Moore is sustained in his views of his official powers, Secretary Endicott will resign. So the country is sure to lose the service of one or the other of these valuable servants. The surgeon general has appealed to the president for protection from the domineering secretary of war.

## THE SCHEME TO DEFEAT RANDALL.

The plan of re-districting Pennsylvania which has been favorably reported to the legislature, places Mr. Randall in a district with three thousand republican majority. It throws into the same district Representative Charles O'Neill, who entered congress at the same time with Mr. Randall and who is one of the worst republicans in Philadelphia. This scheme has been pressed as vigorously by certain democrats who are inimical to Mr. Randall, as by any of the republicans in the legislature.

A prominent Philadelphia politician said tonight that the redistricting bill will never pass. It cannot possibly get through the senate. Its effect would be damaging to the republicans, and their best leaders are opposed to it. Ex-Governor Curtis, who is still in Washington, said tonight:

"This little game will not amount to anything. The bill will not pass the legislature; but if it did it would be vetoed by the people. So far as Mr. Randall is concerned, I don't believe they can fix his district so that he can beat him. Mr. Randall will go to congress from Philadelphia as long as he lives or cares to go."

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. Myron D. Wood, of Georgia, has been promoted from a \$1,000 clerkship in the first comptroller's office to an \$1,800 one. Mr. Wood is a favorite with Comptroller Durham.

Friends of ex-Congressman J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, who is now Indian commissioner, are quite hopeful that he is to be one of the best leaders opposite to him.

The commissioners will probably be named this week.

F. H. R.

## MAYOR HEWITT EXCITED.

Binds Out That He Has Given Office to a Knight of Labor.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Considerable excitement has arisen in political circles over the appointment of James C. Boyles as president of the Knights of Labor to succeed General Shaler, on the ground that he is a Knight of Labor.

Democratic politicians are much incensed at the action of Mayor Hewitt in his appointment.

The mayor today said that he did not know what organization Boyles belonged to. If he had known that he was a Knight of Labor before his appointment he might have asked him if he favored strikes and labor methods of coercion. If he had favored them, the mayor would not have appointed him.

The mayor was much disturbed at the statement that some years ago he joined the order, but had paid no dues for over a year, and had fallen out with it gradually. He opposed strikes.

## There was no Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The acting secretary of the treasury recently received letters from the president, Congress, and officers of other colleges, involving the question as to whether congress, in its act entitled, "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges," etc., made an appropriation to carry it into effect.

The question was referred to the first comptroller, who has given an opinion that an appropriation, if made at all, is provided for in section 5 of the said act, and that the appropriate sum will act in good faith to pay her debt thus incurred and acquitted in by both contracting parties and which has been carried out by the executive branch.

The comptroller then recommends in view of the recent decision of the United States supreme court, the drummers' tax case that our laws be reformed to that decision as to give due protection to resident merchants. He says:

"It should be the duty of the legislature to give every protection to citizens of Virginia, so as to prevent competition on unequal terms between our home merchants and manufacturers, and those who pay no taxes for the support of the state, and to meet the great question, and it may be necessary for the legislature to adapt all our license taxes to this new condition of affairs."

Watching the Money Vanities.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A number of suspicious looking men have lately been making frequent visits to the money vanities of the treasury during the hours allowed for public inspection. Such of them as called today were notified that they must not come again, and officers in charge of the vanities have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout on visitors in the future.

Suicide of a Mexican Veteran.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16.—Wm. Paxton, of Lancaster county, a veteran of the Mexican war, despairing of receiving a pension, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree near his house.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.  
First Day of the Extra Session—Message  
From the Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—Pertaining to the governor's call, the general assembly of Virginia met here today at noon in extra session. Both houses promptly organized, and a joint committee was appointed to notify the governor that the legislature was ready for business. Soon thereafter a message from the executive was received and read.

NEW YORK, March 16.—[Special.]—A national story was going the rounds to the effect that Land Commissioner Sparks has been writing letters to prominent Democrats in New York, urging the nomination of Governor Hill, instead of President Cleveland, in 1888, putting himself forward as the proper man for the second place on the ticket with Governor Hill.

He first calls attention to the present condition of the country and the varied difficulties of the improvement of the United States in reference to the law imposing a tax on sample merchants. He next urges the reception of the work of revision of the code and that recommends a proper provision for the maintenance of the insane, etc. The governor opens the debt question by saying that every attempt to effect a final settlement of the debt question has been fruitless up to the present time, and that the cause of the Forest Hill disaster on the Boston and Providence railroad, will publish the following in regard to it in this week's issue:

The cause of this dreadful catastrophe has been obscure in newspaper accounts, the only certain thing having been that the bridge was a sort of patchwork nondescript, which violated several of the most important and fundamental requirements of good bridge design. We are not fully informed as to the facts, but right up to the time the precise cause was than has heretofore appeared, that is at all likely to appear from any other source— even in the official investigation, from the fact that we have not in our office what probably is the most important bit of evidence in this investigation, that is the original fragments of the bridge, which were probability the first to break. These parts are in the possession of Henry S. Pritchard, practical bridge engineer of Philadelphia, who undertook to reconstruct the bridge, and who has written a journal, and who went about it apparently a little more systematically than those who had preceded him. In connection with further information, given to us by Mr. Pritchard, we have the accident occurred, by Frederick Brook, of Boston, these fragments may be said to be absolutely conclusive as to the real difficulty, since it is impossible to reconstruct the bridge without these fragments.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply set welds, which are not in any way equal, being two distinct breaks of this kind to each specimen.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply set welds, which are not in any way equal, being two distinct breaks of this kind to each specimen.

From statements carefully prepared by the auditors it appears that the annual revenues for some years to come will not exceed \$2,700,000, and that the amount of interest which the Riddleberger bill will exact from the state to make a settlement now, with a greater amount of principal and interest than the Riddleberger act, whatever she might have done—arrange a settlement, and then add to it the amount of such as maintaining two additional lunatic asylums, one for white persons and one for colored; the maintenance of a normal school, and a state institute for our colored people; and a school for the education of our female teachers; and to the confederate soldiers, for our poor and disabled veterans, who are in need of care and protection; to the negroes, for whom we have a large amount of governmental protection; assistance to citizens of the state who have lost a limb or an eye or have been seriously disabled by wounds; funds for the relief of the colored people, and the abolition of the whipping post and the increased appropriation to our public schools. These are some of the necessary obligations incurred, which in the same period the state taxes have been reduced.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

The governor follows an account of the failure of all efforts to popularize the coupons in the state, and a statement that in view of the decisions of the United States supreme court, additional legislation is to be introduced to enable the state to meet its obligation to the bondholders.

The governor then gives a detailed estimate of the annual expense of the government, about which he says:

The amount of interest given is added to the present revenue of the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, and to the necessary expenses of the settlement, and the amount of interest which the state will be required to pay on the amount of the present revenue, or by an increase of the present revenue.

A DEATH TRAP.  
THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT NEAR  
BOSTON.Engineers Report that the Bridge Was Very Destructive and Wonder That It Ever Held Up Train  
—Examination of the Works of the Fallen  
Structure that Caused the Horror.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The "Engineering News," having thoroughly investigated the cause of the Forest Hill disaster on the Boston and Providence railroad, will publish the following in regard to it in this week's issue:

The cause of this dreadful catastrophe has been obscure in newspaper accounts, the only certain thing having been that the bridge was a sort of patchwork nondescript, which violated several of the most important and fundamental requirements of good bridge design. We are not fully informed as to the facts, but right up to the time the precise cause was than has heretofore appeared, that is at all likely to appear from any other source— even in the official investigation, from the fact that we have not in our office what probably is the most important bit of evidence in this investigation, that is the original fragments of the bridge, which were probability the first to break. These parts are in the possession of Henry S. Pritchard, practical bridge engineer of Philadelphia, who undertook to reconstruct the bridge, and who has written a journal, and who went about it apparently a little more systematically than those who had preceded him. In connection with further information, given to us by Mr. Pritchard, we have the accident occurred, by Frederick Brook, of Boston, these fragments may be said to be absolutely conclusive as to the real difficulty, since it is impossible to reconstruct the bridge without these fragments.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply set welds, which are not in any way equal, being two distinct breaks of this kind to each specimen.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply set welds, which are not in any way equal, being two distinct breaks of this kind to each specimen.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply set welds, which are not in any way equal, being two distinct breaks of this kind to each specimen.

The parts which first broke were two hangers, which carried the main load, and a truss which carried the remainder or last load, the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances, they are made of flat iron, and are not in any way strengthened outside skin. The hanger can never have done any such thing as to begin to break, and that is the case with the fragments of the bridge, and the broken parts, which are very well designed and most ingeniously welded. In addition to that again, they are both of them very badly flamed, by old and deeply





## THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN HER PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING IMPORTANT NEWS SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
General Eastern Agent. J. J. LYNN,  
25 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 17, 1887.

**INDICATIONS for Atlanta**  
Fair taken at 1 o'clock p.m.: **WARM**  
Fair; warm. North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
Alabama, and Tennessee: Fair weather;  
westerly winds; warmer.

The first genuine evidence of spring is at hand. Lucy Gant, of Athens, bloomed in the city yesterday in a milk white derby, guaranteed not to freeze.

It is said that Mr. Jeems Brown Potter is in Paris in search of a manager for Mrs. Jeems B. P. What has become of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales.

The czar wept profusely when he heard of the danger he had escaped in the recent attempt to assassinate him. Things are growing entirely too warm for his comfort.

BILL MOORE, the passive editor of the Evening News, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the passion poetess of the west, are in Cuba. Details of the meeting will be presented by our official artist, if he survives the angry shock.

MOST of the United States district courts will enjoy a long rest by the failure of congress to provide for their expenses for the fiscal year ending June 20th. The courts are without funds and though the dockets are full have nothing to do but to suspend until the appropriation is forthcoming.

EMPEROR WILLIAM's 50th birthday will be celebrated next week with great eclat. Over one hundred royal representatives and princes will be present, among whom will be no less than five crown princes and numerous sovereigns of smaller states. It is rumored that the emperor will announce his abdication on that day, though the report is without authentic foundation, and is not believed.

THE Nova Scotia legislature has been treated to a genuine sensation in having one of its members announce on the floor, in a ringing speech, squarely for annexation. The speaker, who is an Irish Catholic, did not call the secessionist to order and now a move is on foot to impeach that dignitary. Several pronounced secessionists are in the legislature and the sentiment against the Canadian government is rapidly crystallizing in favor of annexation to the United States.

THE last congress made appropriations amounting to \$217,387,100, being \$16,000,000 less than the total of last year. It is estimated that when the next congress meets there will be a surplus of \$125,000,000 in the treasury. The popular demand for a reduction of this enormous surplus is so great that the next congress will be faced with the necessity of framing some measure by which it will be lessened. The repeal of the odious internal revenue should be the first thing done in this direction.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS has been interviewed at length by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and declares that President Cleveland will not allow the use of his name for a second term. He says further that it has required all the persuasive powers of his friends who are interested in keeping the president to the front as his own successor, to restrain him from at once announcing his determination to retire after his present term. This may be true, and it may not be, but whatever be the president's opinion on the subject now, will have no influence on the party a year hence, if it is evident that his candidacy is a matter of party expediency. Mr. Cleveland will be nominated again, will run, and will be elected.

"POPULAR Government in the South."

Some of the provincial republican newspapers in the west, following the lead of the New York Tribune, as provincial republican papers are compelled to do, are beginning to conclude that the democratic party in Georgia has "abandoned popular government."

The Leader, of Cleveland, Ohio, gives this matter considerable space in its Sunday issue, working itself into a terrible stew. The Leader belies its name most willfully. It steals its sheet iron thunder from the New York Tribune, forgetting that Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, worked the machinery for all it was worth during the last campaign. We are under no obligation to Mr. Halstead, but we should be glad to see him have full credit for this particular campaign imbecility. The Leader presents the following figures, which, so far as we know, are correct:

In the first district of Georgia 6,024 republican votes were cast in 1884, in November, 1886, only 17 votes! In the second district the republican vote had been wholly suppressed before the election of 1884. The third district cast 4,268 republican votes in 1884, but none in 1886.

The fourth district cast 9,629 republican and independent votes, but only 330 of both in 1886.

The fifth district cast 1,000 republican votes in 1884, not one such vote in 1886. In the sixth district there were no republican votes cast in either year. The seventh district cast 3,417 republican votes in 1884, and 1,537 in 1886. The republican vote from the eighth district fell from 3,250 in 1884 to 55 in 1886. The republicans in the ninth district, however, burst into absolute silence before the election of 1886. The tenth district cast 1,277 republican votes in 1884, and 1,000 in 1886. The whole number of republican votes cast for congressmen in the state in 1886 was 1,950! In eight congressional districts an aggregate of only 113 republican votes were polled.

If the Leader wants the virtuous republican party to remedy this sort of thing, it should invent some sort of machine calculated to give negroes confidence in white republicans. It should send down its silver-tongued office holders for the purpose of reorganizing the republican party in Georgia. It should let the passage of a law making it a penal offense for negro voters to refuse to take an interest in politics; and it should also advocate a law compelling the

republicans in this state to make nominations.

If there are neither republican organizations nor nominations, how can the Leader expect the republicans to go to the polls and vote? If there was a serious contest, many of the negroes would vote for the democratic candidate, but in the absence of any contest whatever republicans as well as democrats stay away from the polls.

While discussing this subject, we might as well put this flea into the capacious ear of the Leader. The negro vote in Georgia is no longer solidly republican and never will be again.

### The Vincent Case.

The capture of Ike Vincent, the absconding state treasurer of Alabama, who disappeared about four years ago, leaving behind him an aching void to the extent of something over \$300,000, is the sensation of the hour.

The case bristles with points of interest. It shows that the "way" of the transgressor is hard, but it also shows that a wile-awake transgressor can travel through this big country in broad daylight and escape the sleuth hounds of justice. It shows, too, that when circumstances over which he has no control impel a man to leave the country, Canada is not the only haven of refuge. Mexico will do just as well or better.

The sympathy expressed for Vincent by the Alabamians is natural. The Montgomery papers say that the people generally are sorry to see Vincent in the toils of the law. In their eyes he is a clever, good-hearted man who became hopelessly entangled in speculation, and found himself a defaulter almost before he realized the nature of his transactions. Lapse of time has something to do with this sympathetic feeling. Then, it is known that the unfortunate man has suffered. He did not go to a foreign land to enjoy ill-gotten wealth. He went there to live in the direst poverty, and he returns wrecked in fortune, broken in health, and altogether miserable.

Under the circumstances the man is pitied by everybody. "What good does it do to bring him back and try him?" is the question heard on every hand. Those who ask the question are short sighted. In an age when speculation has taken the place of gambling, most of our defaulters fall as Vincent fell. Shall we condone their offenses because they had a hard road to travel in a strange land, without money and without friends? There is but one thing to do, and that is to let the law take its course. When the peculiar circumstances of a case call for the blending of mercy with justice, it is safe to trust to our judges and our juries. In the end it will be to Vincent's advantage to face the consequences of his great mistake.

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

JOHN RUSKIN wrote of railroads the other day thus: "They are to me the loathsome form of devilry now extant, animated and deliberate of destruction, destructive of all wise social habit or possible natural beauty, carriage of dammed souls on the ridges of mountains."

Mr. O'Neil, minister, George C. Miln, played Othello at St. Louis on Saturday, and after the performance a constable attacked the actor's costume for a debt. Mr. Miln, armed with Othello's clasp, drove the officer of the law from the stage. A troupe of players from Boston followed him.

Is the Virginian there a fleet of six steamers which are owned, officered and manned by monks? They ply between Archangel and the island of Kolovoz, where there is a monastery, and their business is to convey pilgrims to the island. As many as 30,000 people annually make the journey between May and September, the only time when the island is accessible.

WIFE of Senator-elect Hiscock of New York is said to be attractive and popular, with the exception of her back, which she had statesman-like.

MR. BLAINE is to go to Europe in May for his doctor's sake.

INAZO OTSUA, a native of Japan, and at present connected with the John Hopkins university, will tomorrow deliver the last of the Friede Institute lectures on Japanese history and literature on his subject, "American Influences in Japan." In no part of the globe has the effect of American enterprise been more marked than upon the ingenious and enterprising Japanese, and the students from the lips of an intelligent native should be highly instructive and entertaining.

Uncincentive people will be inclined to ridicule these speculations. There have been earthquakes in the past without a return to the glacial age. Why should we dread such an evil now? The New York Commercial Advertiser does not even give Professor Hayden credit for originality. It says that his theory is simply a repetition of Adhemar's old prediction that the earth would one day lose her poise and keel heels over head, reversing climates and everything else.

Perhaps our scientists are merely talking to hear themselves talk. A little nonsense now and then serves to break the monotony of life. It is better to take this view of it, better to regard these apprehensions in the light of ponderous scientific humor, than to look at the matter seriously. We are not yet prepared to accept an explanation of the earthquakes which will cover this continent with ten thousand feet of ice and give our sunniest winter resorts to the polar bear and the walrus. Professor Hayden and his glacial period may go off and flock together by themselves. They are not likely to be dredged or discussed by this busy and hard headed generation.

### NEGRO Education.

Rev. J. C. C. Newton has written a pamphlet entitled "The New South, and the Methodist Episcopal church, south," which the members of that denomination ought to find full of meat and instruction. What a few bold preachers have done, Mr. Newton thinks the whole church ought to do—towtay, lay hold of the negro question with firm and friendly hands, not only in the interest of the race itself, but in the interest of southern society.

Mr. Newton, appreciating that his church has failed in duty in this respect, as all other southern churches have failed, writes feelingly and eloquently in behalf of a reversal of the relations that existed before the war, to the end that the negroes may not receive the benefits of all the education they are capable of, but that this education for all it was worth during the last campaign, may be, in its character and purposes, such as to fit them for citizenship in the south.

Mr. Newton's pamphlet is interesting reading from beginning to end. It is conceived on a broad and generous scale, and it may be read with profit by the members of every southern religious denomination.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS is credited with the statement that Mr. Cleveland will refuse to be a candidate for a second term. This means that he will retire in favor of Vilas.

THE fourth district cast 9,629 republican and independent votes, but only 330 of both in 1886.

The fifth district cast 1,000 republican votes in 1884, not one such vote in 1886. In the sixth district there were no republican votes cast in either year. The seventh district cast 3,417 republican votes in 1884, and 1,537 in 1886. The republican vote from the eighth district fell from 3,250 in 1884 to 55 in 1886. The republicans in the ninth district, however, burst into absolute silence before the election of 1886. The tenth district cast 1,277 republican votes in 1884, and 1,000 in 1886. The whole number of republican votes cast for congressmen in the state in 1886 was 1,950! In eight congressional districts an aggregate of only 113 republican votes were polled.

If the Leader wants the virtuous republican party to remedy this sort of thing, it should invent some sort of machine calculated to give negroes confidence in white republicans. It should send down its silver-tongued office holders for the purpose of reorganizing the republican party in Georgia. It should let the passage of a law making it a penal offense for negro voters to refuse to take an interest in politics; and it should also advocate a law compelling the

new York brokers. The brokers had sent the boy to bank with several hundred dollars in currency and \$29,650 in checks. Instead of making the deposit the boy ran away. Finding that he could not negotiate the checks he tore them up.

THE statesman who edits the New York Star is still engaged in the beautiful task of comparing President Cleveland and Governor Hill. The Star's statesman is a great harmonizer.

Is it necessary to abuse Governor Hill in order to renominate Mr. Cleveland. The Constitution has no sympathy with such bar-room logic.

### MR. FRYE'S FRYING-PAN.

A Senator Who is a Masterful Cook in a Small Way.

From the Washington Letter in New York Sun.

Senator Edmunds makes a soup that is said to be unequalled for delicacy, and he can prepare a beef tea that would make a professional smack his lips, and the senator sometimes creates a mad world with subtleties by taking off his coat, putting on an apron and preparing a caff-foot dinner and vegetable hash. It comes forth from his hand a translucent, quivering mass of sweet solidity, and his friends are in doubt whether he enjoys preparing it or eating it. Again: Whoever ate a trout that Senator Frye prepared and then wondered why he was up in arms on the fisheries question? And then the senator is no mean artist in the preparation of fried potatoes, which is his inevitable dish with small trout prepared in a similar manner.

He has a special way of putting the potatoes into pieces of accurately even thickness, and under his skillful hand they leave the frying-pan the color of a Penobscot oak leaf in October. Mr. Frye confesses to a weakness for potatoes, and he says that the potato is the most abused vegetable in the world.

He is a masterful cook in a small way.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

### FOES AT GETTYSBURG.

They Meet as Friends in the Brooklyn Cyclorama of the Battle.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A curious scene was last week enacted on the pier deck before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a senator and two representatives sat down to the table for cards before the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little recreation. Colgate, Illinois, suggested a quiet little game of poker. This seemed to fill the bill



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE  
ATLANTA, March 16, 1887.

Money in good demand but readily supplied at 8 per cent.

New York exchange buying at par, and selling at 1% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. *B. E. BOND, Bid. Asked**May 1st, 1887* 100 107 *Ge. 6s, 1910* ... 112 114*Feb year ... 108 107 *Ge. 6s, 1922* ... 114 116**Ge. 6s, gold ... 102 104 *Cent. 7s, 1882* ... 110 111**Ge. 6s, 1888 ... 102 104 *Ge. 6s, 1891* ... 112 114**Ge. 6s, 1893 ... 102 104 *Ge. 6s, 1892* ... 112 114**Ge. 6s, 1895 ... 102 104 *Ge. 6s, 1893* ... 112 114**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *A. & C. Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 104 105 *do* ... 107 119**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *Al. mkn 1st 78-187***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *RAILROAD STOCKS***Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Al. & Char.* ... 90 95**Atlanta 7s, S.D. 100 102 *Southwestern* ... 120 125**S. C. Brown ... 107 109 *S. C. & Inc.* ... 106 122**Seavannah 5s, 104 105 *W. & A. Inc.* ... 107 122**Atlanta 5s, 1882 114 116 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 108 119**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *G. Pan Ind.* ... 110 120**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *M. & N. G. Ind.* ... 115 125**Atlanta 7s, 1904 121 125 *RAILROAD STOCKS**

## THE CONSTITUTION.

## EVENTS FOR TODAY.

MEETINGS.—Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. A. M., at 7:30 p.m.

## THROUGH THE CITY.

Interesting Bits of News and Gossip Gathered Here and There.

JUDGE PARDEE COMING.—Hon. Don A. Padee, judge of the fifth judicial circuit, is expected to arrive in the city next week.

A NEW COMMISSIONER.—Judge Newman has appointed Rufus H. Baker, of Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, United States commissioner, vice J. C. Brittain, whose commission has been revoked.

GEORGIA POSTMASTERS.—William A. Prentiss has been appointed postmaster at Prentiss, a new office in Wayne county. Henry H. Knighton is the newly appointed postmaster at Benevolence.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—The members of the executive committee of the National Poultry and Bench association have been notified to attend an important meeting of the committee at the department of agriculture on Saturday at 10 a.m.

WENTWORTH CONVICTED.—A telegram received at the office of the postoffice inspector yesterday states that Henry R. Wentworth, the Shady Grove, Florida, postmaster charged with official crookedness, was found guilty as charged.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Judge Blandford was not able to be present at the sitting of the court yesterday, being confined to his room by illness. The case of the Georgia Central railway company vs. Alf Smith occupied the attention of the court for the greater portion of the day.

VISITING ATTORNEYS.—Captain Mercer, S. B. Adams, Walter G. Charlton, William Garrard and other prominent members of the bar arrived in the city yesterday on business before the supreme court. The business of the Eastern Savannah circuit will be reached to-day by the court that of the Stone Mountain circuit having been completed.

SHOT THROUGH THE HAND.—Fred Barnes, a ten-year-old boy, was shot through the hand yesterday evening at the left hand post-office, with a revolver rifle, inflicting a painful wound. The boy was in the yard, shooting rats and in loading the gun caused its premature discharge. The bullet passed entirely through the hand, breaking the bone of the middle finger.

GOING HOME FOR EASTER.—The remains of Frank England, the young man who died Tuesday evening at Bolton, from injuries received Monday afternoon by being knocked from the track by a Western and Atlantic passenger train, passed through Atlanta yesterday at noon, enroute to Stone Mountain for burial. The remains were accompanied by quite a delegation of friends.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE ENDED.—The trouble between the tailors and the merchant tailors, an account of which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, have been adjusted and the tailors have gone to work. The strike, it now appears, was more the result of a misinterpretation than a desire to agree upon wages. The merchants and the tailors are both thoroughly satisfied with the adjustment.

THE OIL MILL ACCIDENT.—Jeff White, the negro who was injured in the oil mill accident, is not seriously hurt, and will soon be ready to resume work. Chapman, the negro boy who was killed, was not in the employ of the company, but was sleeping in the engine room when the accident occurred. Mr. Montgomery, the secretary of the company, states that the boiler did not explode, but that the steam pipe burst, causing the trouble.

ADMITTED INSANE.—Yesterday Judge Calhoun investigated the case of Mr. Jefferson Garrison, who was reported to be insane. He was admitted to the state hospital, where he was quickly disclosed. The jury decided that he should be consigned to the lunatic asylum and the ordinary made out the commitment papers. At the request of Mr. Garrison's wife he was locked in jail last night and will be confined there till his keeper takes him to the asylum.

A NEWSPAPER MAN QUITE SICK.—Mr. Stephen E. Prentiss, well known in Atlanta by his connection with the Evening Journal, and the Sunday Avalanche, is quite ill at his sister's residence on Fullerton street. Mr. Prentiss has been in bad health since early last fall, but has managed to keep up until a few weeks ago, when he gave up the fight and went to bed. For two or three days past he has been so ill that his relatives and friends have become quite anxious about him.

REACHED ATLANTA.—Mr. C. H. Yatman, of Y. M. C. A. fame, reached Atlanta yesterday at noon and was met at the union passenger depot by George W. Wilson, Franklin association. He was conducted to the residence of Mr. George Winship, on Peachtree, where he will remain during his stay in the city. During the evening Mr. Yatman reached the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Walton and Forsyth streets. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there will be a "Bible Talk" at the hall, in which the visitor will take part.

THE DRIVING ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Gentleman's Driving association, to be held this evening, will be an important one. The questions to be considered are of vital importance to the success of the association, and it is hoped an attempt will be made to settle them.

Mr. Webb, secretary of the chamber of commerce, will call upon the members today for the purpose of collecting membership fees. It must be borne in mind that only those who have paid their fees are entitled to vote.

FOX.—HOWARD.—Miss Nettie Fox, of Chattooga, and James Howard, of Atlanta, were united in marriage yesterday morning. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents in Chattanooga, in the presence of a large number of friends. Soon after the vows were exchanged Mr. and Mrs. Howard were driven to the union depot and started for Atlanta, where they arrived last night on sixty Western and Atlantic passenger train. The bride and groom were met at the depot by friends, and were driven to Mr. Howard's father's home on Harris street, where they were given a reception.

SHE IS CRITICALLY ILL.—Mrs. Sarah C. Grant, of Peoria, Ill., is critically ill at her son's home on Luckie street, near the Macon street school building. Mrs. Grant came to Atlanta to see her son, Dr. W. C. Grant, and his sister, Mrs. G. W. Crawford. When she reached Atlanta she was suffering with a severe cold, contracted on her way south, and in less than a week was confined to her bed with pneumonia. She has received every possible attention, but has continued to grow worse. On Sunday a telegram was sent to her husband notifying him of the dangerous illness of his wife, and yesterday at noon Mr. Grant reached Atlanta. The lady was very low last night.

BEAUTIFUL LARD.—"There," said Mr. E. E. Pelot, as he entered the editorial rooms of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday and deposited an unusual number of copies of the paper, "you will find just what can be done by the lard laid on earth—Cassette." It is made entirely with the lard, without a particle of butter, and I defy anybody to tell the difference." And the cake amply sustained everything said of the lard with which it was made. Mr. Pelot has established headquarters in Atlanta for the celebration of the lard house, and as its agent he has put the lard in the hands of almost every dealer in Atlanta. This is to be the purest lard made, being absolutely free from rancidity. It is guaranteed to answer every purpose of butter, even in the most delicate cooking. The adulteration of the average lard makes it unfit for this, but the purity of Cassette makes it a perfect, though much cheaper substitute.

## "WE ARE HAPPY."

THAT IS WHAT MAYOR COOPER SAYS ABOUT ATLANTA.

His Honor, the Mayor, thinks that the City is in As Prosperous a Condition As Ever And That the Work to Be Done This Year Will Make Everybody Feel Much Better.

"The March winds, the threatening rain and the flying dust make things disagreeable, but still they don't interfere with Atlanta's progress, and the works of improvement now going on in all parts of the city," said Mayor Cooper as he made himself comfortable in his armchair.

"What is being done? Anything particularly?" asked a CONSTITUTION reporter.

"No, nothing particularly, but lots generally. The sewer committee, with Mr. Kenyon the chairman, just drove away from here to go out on Georgia avenue to inspect the big sewer now in course of construction.

During the drive the committee will take in several other sewers already provided for, and will investigate the necessity of some drainage in other portions of the city."

"Will the city spend much money on sewers this year?"

"Every dollar that we can spare I think will be expended on sewers. The board of directors of that branch is anxious to leave a decided improvement in the work when they go out, as a monument to their names. Of course it is impossible just now to say how much work we will do. The board of health is anxious for a big lot of work, and as the members are persistent in their demands, it is more than likely that the council will give them every dollar that can be spared. Then, in addition to the sewer work, other improvements are going on."

"What are they?"

"Well, before the year closes we will have another grammar school building, another engine house, a handsome fence around Oakland cemetery, another fire company, and several miles of sidewalks, curbing and paving.

"Then, too," continued Mayor Cooper, "he signs a pardon for a prisoner in the stockade, we'll have a new water works for the people before Christmas comes. The filtering process will be under full headway, and the present muddy water will be a thing of the past. Besides this, the artesian water means are to be extended, more gas lights and electric lights, are to be supplied, so that the tax payers can say to move about."

"Then everything is in good shape?"

"Yes, the city is in excellent shape. Mahoney, are having a busy time. He is always busy here, there, or somewhere. He has squads of hands scattered all about. Then another evidence of our prosperity comes from the tax assessors' office. These gentlemen in their rounds find a great many new houses scattered over the city. In every ward and in all parts of the wards new buildings are going up. On every hand indications of prosperity, happiness and health are found."

TECHNICAL COMMISSION.

Some Points Concerning the Workshop Routine Business Transacted.

The technical commission had a session at Mr. S. M. Inniss's office yesterday. The various sub-committees needed to simplify the work of the commission were appointed and the rules for the government of them and of the commission were made. The advertisements for bids on the construction of the main building were proposed. After transacting a good deal of necessary routine business, the committee adjourned to meet the first Thursday in April.

The next building to be constructed is that which will contain the machinery—the one which might be called the workshop. This will be one of the most interesting features of the school representing, as it will, the cardinal idea of the institution. It will be placed the wood working machinery, the iron working machinery, including foundry, implements for pottery workers, all that is necessary for these, and possibly some other branches of mechanical work. It is by means of these that the students are to obtain the thorough training which is the feature of a school of this kind. The regulations of this—manually training department have not, of course, been settled upon, but the students will probably be required to devote the workshop hours to two or three hours each day. The work is hard, and is such as will accustom students to the idea of work, as it is, and will prepare them to earn their living, should it be necessary, by their handiwork. The cardinal idea of this system of education is that fully as much attention be paid to the training of the hand as to that of the head. The new building will contain everything in the way of apparatus which can contribute to the end desired.

WEST END NOTES.

Mr. Richardson is building on Gordon street next to Mr. J. C. Harris.

Mr. H. H. Bell and L. Gullason is putting up a neat cotton on Gordon street.

Mr. M. Taylor will soon move into his home on Lee street, next to Mr. Brunner.

Mr. J. C. Daniel is hauling material for six room cottage on Gordon street.

Colonel J. L. Tye has made some additions lately to his house on Ashby street.

Dr. Pinson is getting ready to build a residence on Ashby street, next to Mr. Brunner.

Mr. J. F. Woodward and Mr. Jake Schane will build residences soon on Peeples street.

Mr. W. L. Stanton will soon begin building on Gordon street, near end of street car line.

Mr. Braxton is building a two-story residence on Ashby street, near Collier street.

Mr. Alexander Russell will soon occupy his new house on Lee street, commenced some months ago.

Mr. Thomas is building a cottage on Peters street or Railroad avenue, next door to Mrs. Hanbury.

Mr. George Cole, of the telephone exchange, has purchased a lot on Peeples street, and will improve it nicely when he moves in.

Captain W. A. Russell has purchased six lots on Gordon and Lee streets recently, from J. F. Riddle. The captain knows a good thing when he sees one.

Freddie Burgess, Franklin, same charge; Fred and Sam Franklin, same charge;

Solomon Gilmore, Franklin, illicit distilling; sentence, seven months and \$100 fine.

There were two jury cases in the circuit court. Parks McGinnis of Forsyth county, charged with removing blockade whisky from an illicit distillery, was found guilty and received a four months' sentence. W. F. McHan of Gilmer county, was acquitted of working at an illicit distillery.

The case of "Doc" Bennett, charged with retailing blockade whisky, was dismissed on a guilty plea; sentence, three months' imprisonment.

R. Blackburn, of the firm of Austin &amp; Blackburn, of Atlanta, has been admitted to practice in the United States courts.

"BUCK" KERNODLE GETS IT.

After Serving Twenty-One Years in Atlanta Is Offered a Promotion.

C. Kernodle, who has been connected with the baggage agency at the union passenger depot since its opening, has been promoted to the position of general baggage agent at the new union passenger depot in Birmingham.

The appointment was sent to Mr. Kernodle by Colonel I. Y. Sage, of the Georgia Pacific road yesterday, and by it Mr. Kernodle is requested to report for duty April the first. Mr. Kernodle, better known as Buck Kernodle, entered the baggage room in the union passenger depot last evening and reported on the first of next April. On the day he reported his connection with the agency in Atlanta, he will have attained his "majority" in the baggage handling work. Mr. Kernodle is well known throughout Atlanta and his many friends will regret to see him leave the gate city.

DR. W. J. SCOTT ON Evolution.

From the Boston Bulletin.

This distinguished divine delivered at the Methodist church last night the ablest and most entertaining lecture, "On the Origin and Destiny of Man," to which he has ever been pleased to listen. He enlisted the interest of his audience from the first and held it to the close. His eloquence and logical discourse, "The how, the whence and the wherof man's origin were the three essential divisions of his theme, and in a most logical and forcible manner did he make his opinion in that he entertained relative to this great scientific question.

Cherry Malt acts on the stomach and liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for dyspepsia in various forms, loss of appetite, headache, insomnia, general debility, want of vitality, nervous prostration, etc., etc. For sale by Rankin &amp; Lavar, Atlanta, Ga.

STILSON JEWELER,

66 WHITEHALL ST.

Full line of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article guaranteed strictly as represented.

SHIPPED TO ANNISTON.

How Anniston contributes to Atlanta and What Atlanta Gives in Return.

Few days pass but that Atlanta's business men are engaged in shipping and sending large amounts of goods from the city.

In conversation yesterday with Mr. H. L. Atwater, we learned that recently he has doubled and quadrupled his sales in Alabama, and he says that Alabama's boom is leading to a greater one for Atlanta. Mr. Atwater shipped yesterday Mr. S. M. Smith, one of Anniston's most prominent citizens, one of the handsomest men in the country, over to Atlanta.

The carriage sold was an American pattern, heavily silver mounted and lined throughout with the best material. Its finish was artistic in detail and perfect in every particular. Mr. Smith also purchased harness for his carriage and a omnibus for his bus line and an excellent baggage wagon. The bill was a good one, but the goods were sold at a most reasonable rate.

Mr. Atwater is the general agent for Mr. Lear and Kendall, Washington, Del., and of both the Milburn and Standard Wagon companies. His facilities for handling goods are unsurpassed and without a doubt, he can save money to anyone desiring goods in his line. His work is all of the latest pattern and is manufactured by houses that have no superior in the United States. He most cordially invites all to call and see his collection of carriages.

Just received, a large assortment of new and old garden in Mouldings. Also an elegant line of new designs in painting, which we rent at reasonale rates.

—CRAYON AND CANVAS STRETCHERS—

For Portraits a specialty. Get our prices before purchasing.

E. H. &amp; J. R. THORNTON,

Successors to Thornton &amp; Selkirk.

F. G. HANCOCK.

J. C. KING.

Headquarters for

BLANK BOOKS,

OFFICE SUPPLIES,

LADIES' FINE STATIONERY,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS,

And Manufacturers of

PICTURE FRAMES!

Any size or style made to order.

Just received, a large assortment of new and old designs in Mouldings. Also an elegant line of new designs in painting, which we rent at reasonale rates.

—DOVE HAMS per pound

75¢ per lb. Apple cheese

10¢ per lb. Pineapple cheese

Cocoanuts, large

Lucy Hinton tobacco per pound

2 pounds of sugar per pound

2 pounds of Schmidts's oat meal

5 pounds cracked wheat

6 pounds buckwheat

3 pounds flour

3 pounds prunes, new

5 pounds buckwheat jelly, worth 75 cents

Leghorn Citron, per pound

10¢ per lb. Butter

Colgate soap, 9 bars

3 bars Frank Soddal soap

Lemons, per dozen

I will send you my catalogues and desire an examination of my goods. You know the brand of various goods you buy. Come to my store and I will duplicate it. I grant a full credit to the amount of 30 per cent.

I am headquartermaster for soldiers' pencils and Price's extracts, and can actually save you money. Parties at a distance send 10 stamp for my complete price list.

YELLOW FRONT. CHAS. C. THORN, 118 Whitehall.

5 p.m.

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF

an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, dated at the March term, 1887, which will be held on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of

## A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.

## HIGH AUTHORITY.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters. GREEN B. BAUM, U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1884.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Colos W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunks by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your bitters. J. A. W.

## Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names, but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffering us do, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parus—Good Templars.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1886.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine and recommends it to any one as a truly tonic-bitter. Respectfully, E. W. Mrs. J. H. ELLGOOD.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1884.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am sole family physician, and advise in chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physician several years. She has greatly improved, and still takes the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

## Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a steady and sober man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of many other others that have been cured of drinking by it!—From a leading E. O. Official, Chicago, Ill.

thus wky top col n r m 2w nol

## FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFES AND SEVERAL  
HARDWARE, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.  
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers,  
top 1st col sp 23 and 31 Whitehall street.

**McBRIDE'S CHINA, CUTLERY, HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM**  
29 PEACHTREE.  
CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.  
Spn free & cr 1/4

**THE WEATHER REPORT.**

## Daily Weather Bulletin.

OFFICE'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.  
Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1887—9 P.M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time of each place.

|               | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Wind.  | Direction. | Velocity. | Rainfall. | Weather. |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Augusta.      | 30.02      | 61.36        | W.    | 12     | 100        | Clear.    | ...       | ...      |
| Jacksonville. | 30.02      | 61.36        | N.    | 12     | 100        | Cloudy.   | ...       | ...      |
| Montgomery.   | 29.80      | 60.45        | N.    | Light. | 100        | Cloudy.   | ...       | ...      |
| New Orleans.  | 29.88      | 61.67        | SW.   | 8      | 00         | Clear.    | ...       | ...      |
| Baltimore.    | 30.02      | 61.36        | S.    | 12     | 100        | Cloudy.   | ...       | ...      |
| Palestine.    | 29.90      | 74           | N.    | 6      | 100        | Clear.    | ...       | ...      |
| Fort Smith.   | 29.90      | 74           | N.    | 6      | 100        | Clear.    | ...       | ...      |
| Shreveport.   | 29.90      | 74           | N.    | 6      | 100        | Clear.    | ...       | ...      |

## LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

W. EASBY SMITH,  
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard of gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation measurable.

## BUYING VS. RENTING.

**THE STEADY GROWTH OF THE LAW BUSINESS** in Atlanta, Ga., Haygood & Martin, demanding an entire floor, have employed Mr. F. H. T. 17% Peachtree street, to take charge of my rents and show my property to buyers. I will continue to offer liberal terms to parties wishing homes. 1st col sp

W. M. HAYGOOD.

## MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge No. 291, A. M., tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the degree. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order of T. S. LAWSHE, W. M., OTTO SHAR, Secretary.

## Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the stockholders of the consolidated of the Georgia, Carolina and Western Railways Company in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, will be held in the office of the company at Athens, Ga., on Thursday, April 7, 1887.

J. L. BULL, Secretary and Treasurer.

## LATEST FASHIONS.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear.

For spring and summer of 1887, making the most comprehensive and useful book, of 80 square pages (10x13½ inches), with over 700 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies and children's dress, with description, amounts of material required, etc. Every lady will find the book, illustrating the latest fashions in the latest information about every department of dress materials, trimmings, costumes, cutlery, millinery, etc. Just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the season. The book is bound in cloth, 12x24 inches, with full length figures of fashion-able costumes, given as supplements with each number. Price 25 cents, post paid. "Portfolio of Fashions" and "What to Wear," combined in one. Price 25 cents; by mail 28 cents. Paid by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dfr.

Leon Lansberg, teacher of Modern Languages Conversational method. Best references. Address Kimball house, th st, sat, mon.

## ATLANTA AND SELMA.

THE ATLANTA AND ALABAMA R.R.  
TO BE BUILT.

Between Atlanta and Selma 20 Miles Served—Between Atlanta and New Orleans 120 Miles Served—The New Line of Transverse & Great Country in the South—A Grand Scheme.

Between seven and eight years ago Mr. Lawrence O'Keefe, of this city, conceived the idea of building an air-line railway from Atlanta to Selma, Alabama. In his intercourse with the farmers of the eastern section of Alabama he learned that they were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were compelled to haul their cotton and other agricultural products, by wagons, a distance of from thirty to forty miles to reach a railway station. These planters, with whom Mr. O'Keefe was thrown amongst by reason of the fact that he was the president of the Atlanta gunn company and was accustomed to visit them at their farms, were